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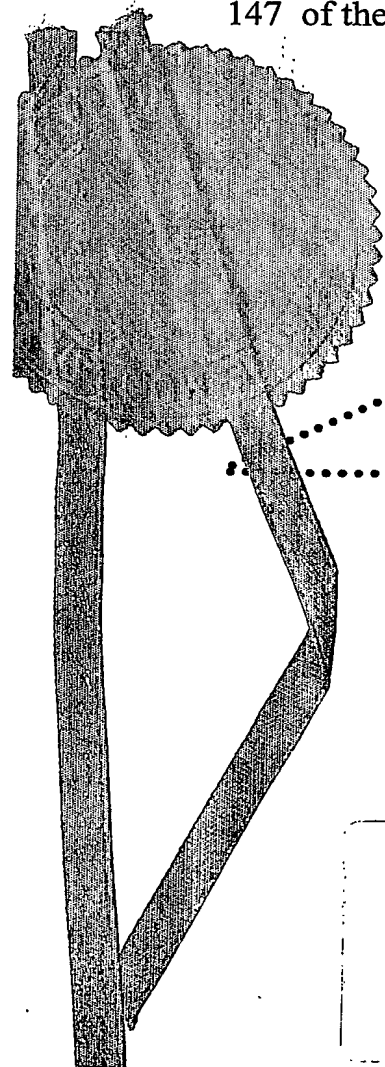
THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

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#2

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT, the annex is a true copy of
Application & Provisional Specification filed on 15.11.2002 in respect of
Patent Application No. 992/MUM/2002 of Cadila Healthcare Limited, a
company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, of Zydus Tower,
Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad 380 015, Gujarat, India.

This certificate is issued under the powers vested in me under Section
147 of the Patents Act, 1970.



..... Dated this 15th day of December 2003


(R. Bhattacharya.)

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FORM 1

THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PATENT

(See Sections 5(2), 7, 54 and 135 and Rule 33A)



(1) We, **CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED**, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, of Zydus Tower, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad 380 015, Gujarat, India

(2) hereby declare –

(a) That we are in possession of an invention titled

'Novel Substituted Aralkyl Derivatives Having Hypolipidemic, Hypocholesteremic Activities Process For Their Preparation And Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing Them And Their Use In Medicine'

(b) That the Provisional Specification relating to this invention is filed with this application;

(c) That there is no lawful ground of objection to the grant of a patent to us.

(3) Further declare that true and first inventor for the said invention is ,

(a) **Vidya Bhushan LOHRAY**, an Indian citizen, of **CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED**, Zydus towers, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad – 380 015, Gujarat, India

(b) **Braj Bhushan LOHRAY**, an Indian citizen, of **CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED**, Zydus towers, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad – 380 015, Gujarat, India

(4) We claim priority from the application(s) filed in the following convention country(ies), particulars of which are as follows: **NIL**

(5) That we are the assignees of the true and first inventors,

(6) That our address for service in India is as follows;
SUBRAMANIAM, NATARAJ & ASSOCIATES

Attorneys-at-Law

Patent and Trademark Attorneys

E 556, Greater Kailash II,

New Delhi - 110 048, India.

Phone: 91 11 628 5603, 628 6012, 628 6025

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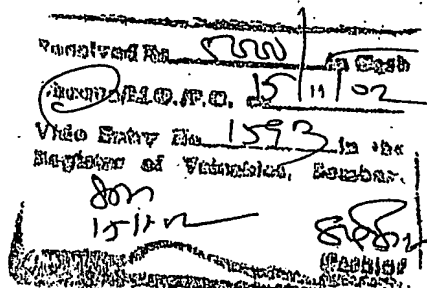
(7) Following declaration was given by the inventor

We, **Vidya Bhushan LOHRAY** and **Braj Bhushan LOHRAY**, both Indian citizens, of **CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED**, Zydus towers, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad – 380 015, Gujarat, India,

992/mum/2002

992 | **मुंबई** | **2002**
MUM

15 NOV 2002



and the true and first inventors for this invention declare that the applicants herein are our assignees.

Vidya Bhushan LOHRAY
Vidya Bhushan LOHRAY

B. B. Lohray
Braj Bhushan LOHRAY

(8) That to the best of our knowledge, information and belief the facts and matters stated herein are correct and there is no lawful ground of objection to the grant of patent to us on this application.

(9) Following are the attachments with this application:

- (a) Provisional specification in triplicate
- (b) Statement and Undertaking on FORM 3 in duplicate
- (c) Power of Authority
- (d) Form 2 in triplicate
- (e) Power of Authority
- (f) Abstract

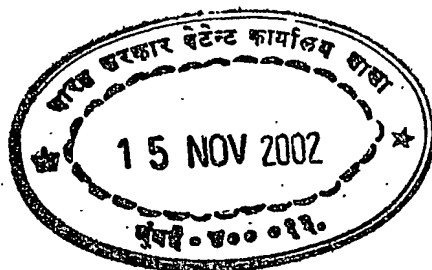
Fee Rs. in Cash/Cheque/Bank Draft Bearing No..... dated.....on
.....Bank.

We request that a patent be granted to us on any complete specification filed on this application for the said invention.

Dated this 13th day of November, 2002.

The Controller of Patents
The Patent Office,
At Mumbai

B. B. Lohray
for CADILA HEALTHCARE LIMITED
(name and designation of signatory) (President, ZRC)



FORM 2

The PATENT ACT, 1970
(39 of 1970)
Provisional Specification
(See Section 10)



ORIGINAL

**NOVEL SUBSTITUTED ARALKYL DERIVATIVES HAVING HYPOLIPIDEMIC,
HYPOCHOLESTEREMIC ACTIVITIES, PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND
PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM AND THEIR USE IN
MEDICINE**

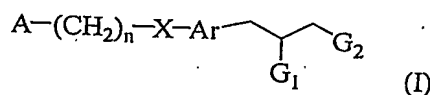
CADILA HEALTH CARE LTD
Zydus Tower, Satellite Cross Road, Sarkhej-Gandhinagar Highway, Ahmedabad-
380015, Gujarat, India

The following specification describes the nature of the invention and the manner in which it is to be performed:

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FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel hypolipidaemic and hypocholesterolemic compounds, their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates and pharmaceutically acceptable compositions containing them. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel substituted aralkyl derivatives of the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, pharmaceutical compositions containing them, use of these compounds in medicine and the intermediates involved in their preparation.



The present invention also relates to a process for the preparation of the above said novel compounds, their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

The compounds of the general formula (I) lower or modulate triglyceride levels and/or cholesterol levels and/or low-density lipoproteins (LDL) and raise HDL plasma levels and hence are useful in combating different medical conditions, where such lowering (and raising) is beneficial. Thus, it could be used in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of obesity, hyperlipidaemia, hypercholesteremia, hypertension, atherosclerotic disease events, vascular restenosis, diabetes and many other related conditions.

The compounds of general formula (I) are useful to prevent or reduce the risk of developing atherosclerosis, which leads to diseases and conditions such as arteriosclerotic cardiovascular diseases, stroke, coronary heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, peripheral vessel diseases and related disorders.

These compounds of general formula (I) are useful for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of metabolic disorders loosely defined as Syndrome X. The characteristic features of Syndrome X include initial insulin resistance followed by hyperinsulinemia, dyslipidemia and impaired glucose tolerance. The glucose intolerance can lead to non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM, Type 2 diabetes), which is characterized by hyperglycemia, which if not controlled may lead to diabetic complications or metabolic disorders caused by insulin resistance. Diabetes is no longer considered to be associated only with glucose metabolism, but it affects anatomical

is no longer considered to be associated only with glucose metabolism, but it affects anatomical and physiological parameters, the intensity of which vary depending upon stages/duration and severity of the diabetic state. The compounds of this invention are also useful in prevention, halting or slowing progression or reducing the risk of the above mentioned disorders along with the resulting secondary diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, like arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis; diabetic retinopathy, diabetic neuropathy and renal disease including diabetic nephropathy, glomerulonephritis, glomerular sclerosis, nephrotic syndrome, hypertensive nephrosclerosis and end stage renal diseases, like microalbuminuria and albuminuria, which may be result of hyperglycemia or hyperinsulinemia.

The compounds of the present invention can be useful as aldose reductase inhibitors; for improving cognitive functions in dementia, and in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of disorders such as psoriasis, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), cancer, osteoporosis, leptin resistance, inflammation and inflammatory bowel diseases, xanthoma, pancreatitis, myotonic dystrophy, endothelial cell dysfunction and hyperlipidemia.

The compounds of the present invention are useful in the treatment of the diseases mentioned herein, alone or in combination one or more hypoglycemic, antihyperglycemic, hypolipidaemic, hypolipoproteinemic agents, antioxidants, antihypertensives, such as HMG CoA reductase inhibitor, fibrate, statins, glitazones, sulfonyl ureas, insulin, α -glycosidase inhibitors, nicotinic acid, cholestyramine, cholestipol or probucol, and the like.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Hyperlipidaemia has been recognized as the major risk factor in causing cardiovascular diseases due to atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis and other such peripheral vascular diseases affect the quality of life of a large population in the world. The therapy aims to lower the elevated plasma LDL cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein and plasma triglycerides in order to prevent or reduce the risk of occurrence of cardiovascular diseases. The detailed etiology of atherosclerosis and coronary artery diseases is discussed by Ross and Glomset [New Engl. J. Med., 295, 369-377 (1976)]. Plasma cholesterol is generally found esterified with various serum lipoproteins and numerous studies have suggested an inverse relationship between serum HDL-cholesterol level and risk for occurrence of cardiovascular disease. Many studies have suggested an increased risk of coronary artery diseases (CAD) due to elevated LDL and VLDL-cholesterol levels [Stampfer *et al.*, *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 325, 373-381(1991)]. The other studies illustrate protective effects of HDL against progression of atherosclerosis. Thus, HDL has become a crucial factor in treating

diseases with increased levels of cholesterol [Miller *et al.*, *Br. Med. J.* 282, 1741-1744(1981); Picardo *et al.*, *Arteriosclerosis*, 6, 434-441 (1986); Macikinnon *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 261, 2548-2552 (1986)].

Diabetes is associated with a number of complications and also affect a large population. This disease is usually associated with other diseases such as obesity, hyperlipidemia, hypertension and angina. It is well established that improper treatment can aggravate impaired glucose tolerance and insulin resistance, thereby leading to frank diabetes. Further, patients with insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes often have raised triglycerides and low HDL-cholesterol concentrations and therefore, have greater risk of cardiovascular diseases. The present therapy for these diseases includes sulfonylureas and biguanides along with insulin. This type of drug therapy may lead to mild to severe hypoglycemia, which may lead to coma or in some cases may lead to death, as a result of unsatisfactory glycaemic control by these drugs. Recent addition of drugs in the treatment of diabetes are the thiazolidinediones, drugs having insulin-sensitizing action. Thiazolidinediones are prescribed alone or in combination with other anti-diabetic agents like troglitazone, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone. These are useful in treating diabetes, lipid metabolism but are suspected to have tumor-inducing potential and cause hepatic dysfunction, which may lead to liver failure. Further, serious undesirable side-effects have occurred in animal and/or human studies which include cardiac hypertrophy, hema dilution and liver toxicity in a few glitazones progressing to advanced human trials. The drawback is considered to be idiosyncratic. Presently, there is a need for a safe and an effective drug, to treat insulin resistance, diabetes and hyperlipidemia. [*Exp. Clin. Endocrinol. Diabetes*: 109(4), S548-9 (2001)]

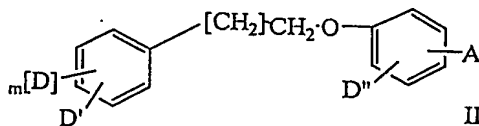
Obesity is another major health problem being associated with increased morbidity and mortality. It is a metabolic disorder, in which excess of fat is accumulated in the body. Although, its etiology is unclear, the general feature includes excess of calorie intake than it is consumed. Various therapies such as dieting, exercise, appetite suppression, inhibition of fat absorption etc. have been used to combat obesity. However, more efficient therapies to treat this abnormality is essential as obesity is closely related to several diseases such as coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, gout, osteoarthritis, hyperlipidaemia and reduced fertility. It also leads to social and psychological problems [*Nature Reviews: Drug Discovery* : 1(4), 276-86 (2002)].

Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor (PPAR) is a member of the steroid/ retinoid/ thyroid hormone receptor family. PPAR α , PPAR γ and PPAR δ have been identified as subtypes of PPARs. Extensive reviews regarding PPAR, their role in different diseased conditions are widely published [*Endocrine Reviews*, 20(5), 649-688 (1999); *J. Medicinal Chemistry*, 43(4), 58-

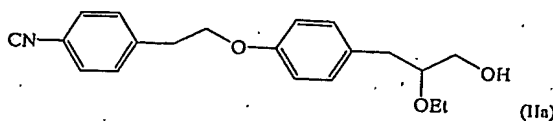
550 (2000); *Cell*, 55, 932-943 (1999); *Nature*, 405, 421-424 (2000); *Trends in Pharmacological Sci.*, 469-473 (2000)]. PPAR γ activation has been found to play a central role in initiating and regulating adipocyte differentiation [*Endocrinology* 135, 798-800, (1994)] and energy homeostasis, [*Cell*, 83, 803-812 (1995); *Cell*, 99, 239-242 (1999)]. PPAR γ agonists would stimulate the terminal differentiation of adipocyte precursors and cause morphological and molecular changes characteristic of a more differentiated, less malignant state. During adipocyte differentiation, several highly specialized proteins are induced, which are being involved in lipid storage and metabolism. It is accepted that PPAR γ activation leads to expression of CAP gene [*Cell biology*, 95, 14751-14756, (1998)], however, the exact link from PPAR γ activation to changes in glucose metabolism and decrease in insulin resistance in muscle has not been clear. PPAR α is involved in stimulating β -oxidation of fatty acids [*Trends Endocrine. Metabolism*, 4, 291-296 (1993)] resulting in plasma circulating free fatty acid reduction [*Current Biol.*, 5, 618-621 (1995)]. Recently, role of PPAR γ activation in the terminal differentiation of adipocyte precursors has been implicated in the treatment of cancer. [*Cell*, 79, 1147-1156 (1994); *Cell*, 377-389 (1996); *Molecular Cell*, 465-470 (1998); *Carcinogenesis*, 1949-1953 (1998); *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 94, 237-241 (1997); *Cancer Research*, 58, 3344-3352 (1998)]. Since PPAR γ is expressed in certain cells consistently, PPAR γ agonists would lead to nontoxic chemotherapy. There is growing evidence that PPAR agonists may also influence the cardiovascular system through PPAR receptors as well as directly by modulating vessel wall function [*Med. Res. Rev.*, 20 (5), 350-366 (2000)].

PPAR α agonists have been found useful in the treatment of obesity (WO 97/36579). Dual PPAR α and γ agonists have been suggested to be useful for Syndrome X (WO 97/25042). PPAR γ agonists and HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors have exhibited synergism and indicated the usefulness of the combination in the treatment of atherosclerosis and xanthoma (EP 0753 298). Leptin is a protein when bound to leptin receptors is involved in sending satiety signal to the hypothalamus. Leptin resistance would therefore lead to excess food in-take, reduced energy expenditure, obesity, impaired glucose tolerance and diabetes [*Science*, 269, 543-46(1995)]. It has been reported that insulin sensitizers lower plasma leptin concentration [*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 93, 5793-5796 (1996): WO 98/02159)].

Phenalkyloxy-phenyl derivatives having general formula (II), useful in the treatment of insulin resistance has been described in WO 01/40170 (AstraZeneca AB).



A typical example of these compounds is shown formula (IIa).



SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The objective of this invention is to develop novel compounds represented by the general formula (I) used as hypocholesterolemic, hypolipidaemic, hypolipoproteinemic, anti-obesity and antihyperglycemic agents which may have additional body weight lowering effect and beneficial effect in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases caused by hyperlipidaemia, diseases classified under syndrome X and atherosclerosis.

OBJECTIVES OF THE INVENTION

The main objective of the present invention is to provide novel substituted aralkyl derivatives represented by the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them or their mixtures thereof.

Another objective of the present invention is to provide novel substituted aralkyl derivatives represented by the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them or their mixtures thereof having enhanced activities, without toxic effects or with reduced toxic effect.

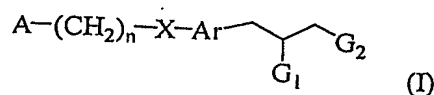
Yet another objective of this invention is to provide a process for the preparation of novel substituted aralkyl derivatives represented by the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates.

Still another objective of the present invention is to provide pharmaceutical compositions containing compounds of the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates or their mixtures in combination with suitable carriers, solvents, diluents and other media normally employed in preparing such compositions.

A further objective of the present invention is to provide process for preparation of intermediates involved in the process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention relates to compounds of the general formula (I),



their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates, wherein

'A' represents a substituted or unsubstituted, group selected from fused aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl groups; 'n' is an integer from 1-3; 'X' represents oxygen or sulfur;

'Ar' represents a substituted or unsubstituted single or fused divalent aromatic, heteroaromatic or a heterocyclic group;

G₁ and G₂ may be same or different and independently represent NR₁R₂, OR₁, SR₁ and N₃ where R₁, R₂ may be same or different and independently represents hydrogen, substituted or unsubstituted groups selected from linear or branched (C₁-C₈)alkyl, (C₃-C₇)cycloalkyl, acyl, aryl, aminocarbonyl, aralkyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl, aralkylaminocarbonyl, heteroarylaminocarbonyl, heteroaralkylaminocarbonyl, heterocyclylaminocarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkyloxycarbonyl, heteroaryloxycarbonyl, heteroaralkyloxycarbonyl, heterocycloxy carbonyl groups or SO₂R₃ wherein R₃ represents substituted or unsubstituted groups selected from alkyl, aryl, polyhaloalkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl groups;

When A is substituted, the substituents may be substituted or unsubstituted groups selected from hydroxyl, oxo, halo, thio, nitro, amino, cyano, formyl, amidino, guanidino, hydrazino, alkyl, haloalkyl, perhaloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, perhaloalkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, aralkyl, aralkoxy, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclylalkyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaralkoxy, heterocycliloxy, heterocyclylalkoxy, heterocyclylalkoxyacyl, acyl, acyloxy, acylamino, monosubstituted or disubstituted amino, arylamino, aralkylamino, carboxylic acid and its derivatives such as esters and amides, carbonylamino, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, alkylthio, thioalkyl, arylthio, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkoxycarbonylamino, aryloxycarbonylamino, aralkyloxycarbonylamino, aminocarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkoxyamino, hydroxyl amino, sulfenyl derivatives, sulfonyl derivatives, sulfonic acid and its derivatives, phosphonic acid and its derivatives.

The various groups, radicals and substituents used anywhere in the specification are described in the following paragraphs.

The term "alkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a linear or branched radical containing one to twelve carbons, such as methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *iso*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, amyl, *t*-amyl, *n*-pentyl, *n*-hexyl, *iso*-hexyl, heptyl, octyl and the like.

The term "alkenyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a linear or branched radical containing one to twelve carbons; such as vinyl, allyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 4-hexenyl, 5-hexenyl, 2-heptenyl, 3-heptenyl, 4-heptenyl, 5-heptenyl, 6-heptenyl and the like. The term "alkenyl" includes dienes and trienes of straight and branched chains.

The term "alkynyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a linear or branched radical containing one to twelve carbons, such as ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butylnyl, 2-butylnyl, 3-butylnyl, 1-pentylnyl, 2-pentylnyl, 3-pentylnyl, 4-pentylnyl, 1-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 4-hexynyl, 5-hexynyl, and the like. The term "alkynyl" includes di- and tri-ynes.

The term "cyclo(C₃-C₇)alkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical containing three to seven carbons, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and the like.

The term "cyclo(C₃-C₇)alkenyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical containing three to seven carbons, such as cyclopropenyl, 1-cyclobutenyl, 2-cyclobutenyl, 1-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclopentenyl, 3-cyclopentenyl, 1-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 3-cyclohexenyl, 1-cycloheptenyl, cycloheptadienyl, cycloheptatrienyl, and the like.

The term "alkoxy" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical alkyl, as defined above, attached directly to an oxygen atom, such as methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propoxy, *iso*-propoxy, *n*-butoxy, *t*-butoxy, *iso*-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, and the like.

The term "alkenoxy" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkenyl radical, as defined above, attached to an oxygen atom, such as vinyloxy, allyloxy, butenoxy, pentenoxy, hexenoxy, and the like.

The term "cyclo(C₃-C₇)alkoxy" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical containing three to seven carbon atoms, such as cyclopropyloxy, cyclobutyloxy, cyclopentyloxy, cyclohexyloxy, cycloheptyloxy and the like.

The term "halo" or "halogen" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, such as "haloalkyl", "perhaloalkyl" etc refers to a fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo group. The term "haloalkyl" denotes a radical alkyl, as defined above, substituted with one or more halogens such as perhaloalkyl, more preferably, perfluoro(C_1-C_6)alkyl such as fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, fluoroethyl, difluoroethyl, trifluoroethyl, mono or polyhalo substituted methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl groups. The term "haloalkoxy" denotes a haloalkyl, as defined above, directly attached to an oxygen atom, such as fluoromethoxy, chloromethoxy, fluoroethoxy chloroethoxy groups, and the like. The term "perhaloalkoxy" denotes a perhaloalkyl radical, as defined above, directly attached to an oxygen atom, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, and the like.

The term "aryl" or "aromatic" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aromatic system containing one, two or three rings wherein such rings may be attached together in a pendant manner or may be fused, such as phenyl, naphthyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, indane, biphenyl, and the like. The term "aralkyl" denotes an alkyl group, as defined above, attached to an aryl, such as benzyl, phenethyl, naphthylmethyl, and the like. The term "aryloxy" denotes an aryl radical, as defined above, attached to an alkoxy group, such as phenoxy, naphthyloxy and the like, which may be substituted. The term "aralkoxy" denotes an arylalkyl moiety, as defined above, such as benzyloxy, phenethyloxy, naphthylmethyloxy, phenylpropyloxy, and the like, which may be substituted.

The term "heterocyclyl" or "heterocyclic" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes saturated, partially saturated and unsaturated ring-shaped radicals, the heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen (or oxidised version thereof, such as N-oxide, suphoxide, sulphone). Examples of such heterocyclic radicals include aziridinyl, azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, 2-oxopiperidinyl, 4-oxopiperidinyl, 2-oxopiperazinyl, 3-oxopiperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, 2-oxomorpholinyl, azepinyl, diazepinyl, oxapinyl, thiazepinyl, oxazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, dihydrothiophene, dihydropyran, dihydrofuran, dihydrothiazole, quinuclidinyl, tetrahydropyran, homopiperazinyl, pyrazolidinyl,

The term "heteroaryl" or "heteroaromatic" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes 5 to 10 membered monocyclic or multicyclic heterocyclic radicals containing one or more hetero atoms selected from O, N or S, attached to an aryl group, such as pyridyl, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, tetrazolyl, benzopyran, benzothiopyran, benzofuran, benzothienyl, indolyl, indolyl, indoliziny, indazolyl, isoindolyl, azaindolyl, azaindolyl, quinolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl,

pyrrolinyl, quinazolinyl, pyrimidonyl, benzoxazinyl, benzoxazinonyl, benzothiazinyl, benzothiazinonyl, benzothiadiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazinyl, benzotriazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl, benzoisoxazolyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, pyrido[3,4-b]pyridyl, pyrido[3,2-b]pyridyl, pyrido[4,3-b]pyridyl, isoquinolinyl, phthalazinyl, phthalazinonyl, phenoxazinyl, phenothiazinyl, carbazolyl, benzodioxolyl, benzodioxanonyl, tetrazolyl, quinazolinonyl, tetrazolopyridazinyl, and the like.

The term "heterocyclyl(C₁-C₁₂)alkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, represents a heterocyclyl group, as defined above, substituted with an alkyl group of one to twelve carbons, such as pyrrolidinealkyl, piperidinealkyl, morpholinealkyl, thiomorpholinealkyl, oxazolinealkyl, and the like, which may be substituted. The term "heteroaralkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a heteroaryl group, as defined above, attached to a straight or branched saturated carbon chain containing 1 to 6 carbons, such as (2-furyl)methyl, (3-furyl)methyl, (2-thienyl)methyl, (3-thienyl)methyl, (2-pyridyl)methyl, 1-methyl-1-(2-pyrimidyl)ethyl and the like. The terms "heteroaryloxy", "heteroaralkoxy", "heterocycloxy", "heterocyclylalkoxy" denotes heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl groups respectively, as defined above, attached to an oxygen atom.

The term "acyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical containing one to eight carbons such as formyl, acetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, *iso*-butanoyl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, benzoyl and the like, the aryl groups may be substituted.

The term "acyloxy" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a radical acyl, as defined above, directly attached to an oxygen atom, such as acetyloxy, propionyloxy, butanoyloxy, *iso*-butanoyloxy, benzoyloxy and the like and may be substituted.

The term "acylamino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an acyl group as defined earlier attached to one amino group and may be CH₃CONH, C₂H₅CONH, C₃H₇CONH, C₄H₉CONH, C₆H₅CONH and the like, which may be substituted.

The term "mono-substituted amino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an amino group, substituted with one group selected from (C₁-C₆)alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl or arylalkyl groups. Examples of monoalkylamino group include methylamine, ethylamine, *n*-propylamine, *n*-butylamine, *n*-pentylamine and the like and may be substituted.

The term "disubstituted amino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an amino group, substituted with two radicals that may be same or different selected from (C_1-C_6) alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, or arylalkyl groups, such as dimethylamino, methylethylamino, diethylamino, phenylmethyl amino and the like and may be substituted.

The term "arylamino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aryl group, as defined above, linked through amino having a free valence bond from the nitrogen atom, such as phenylamino, naphthylamino, N-methyl anilino and the like and may be substituted.

The term "aralkylamino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an arylalkyl group as defined above linked through amino having a free valence bond from the nitrogen atom e.g. benzylamino, phenethylamino, 3-phenylpropylamino, 1-naphthylmethylamino, 2^o-(1-naphthyl)ethylamino and the like and may be substituted.

The term "oxo" or "carbonyl" used herein, either alone ($-C=O-$) or in combination with other radicals, such as "alkylcarbonyl", denotes a carbonyl radical ($-C=O-$) substituted with an alkyl radical such as acyl or alkanoyl, as described above.

The term "carboxylic acid" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a $-COOH$ group, and includes derivatives of carboxylic acid such as esters and amides. The term "ester" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes $-COO-$ group, and includes carboxylic acid derivatives, where the ester moieties are alkoxycarbonyl, such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, and the like, which may be substituted; aryloxycarbonyl group such as phenoxycarbonyl, naphthyloxycarbonyl, and the like, which may be substituted; aralkoxycarbonyl group such as benzyloxycarbonyl, phenethylloxycarbonyl, naphthylmethoxycarbonyl, and the like, which may be substituted; heteroaryloxycarbonyl, heteroaralkoxycarbonyl, wherein the heteroaryl group, is as defined above, which may be substituted; heterocyclyloxycarbonyl, where the heterocyclic group, as defined earlier, which may be substituted.

The term "amide" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, represents an aminocarbonyl radical ($H_2N-C=O-$), wherein the amino group is mono- or di-substituted or unsubstituted, such as methylamide, dimethylamide, ethylamide, diethylamide, and the like. The term "aminocarbonyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, with other terms such as "aminocarbonylalkyl", "n-alkylaminocarbonyl", "N-arylamino carbonyl", "N,N-dialkylaminocarbonyl", "N-alkyl-N-arylamino carbonyl", "N-alkyl-N-hydroxyaminocarbonyl", and "N-alkyl-N-hydroxyaminocarbonylalkyl", substituted or unsubstituted. The terms "N-alkylaminocarbonyl" and "N,N-dialkylaminocarbonyl" denotes aminocarbonyl radicals, as defined

above, which have been substituted with one alkyl radical and with two alkyl radicals, respectively. Preferred are "lower alkylaminocarbonyl" having (C_1-C_6) lower alkyl radicals as described above attached to aminocarbonyl radical. The terms "N-arylamino carbonyl" and "N-alkyl-N-arylamino carbonyl" denote aminocarbonyl radicals substituted, respectively with one aryl radical, or one alkyl and one aryl radical. The term "aminocarbonylalkyl" includes alkyl radicals substituted with aminocarbonyl radicals.

The term "hydroxyalkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkyl group, as defined above, substituted with one or more hydroxy radicals, such as hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, hydroxybutyl, hydroxypentyl, hydroxyhexyl and the like.

The term "aminoalkyl" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an amino ($-NH_2$) moiety attached to an alkyl radical, as defined above, which may be substituted, such as mono- and di-substituted aminoalkyl. The term "alkylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkyl radical, as defined above, attached to an amino group, which may be substituted, such as mono- and di-substituted alkylamino.

The term "alkoxyalkyl" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkoxy group, as defined above, attached to an alkyl group, such as methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, methoxyethyl, ethoxyethyl and the like. The term "aryloxyalkyl" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, includes phenoxymethyl, naphthylloxymethyl, and the like. The term "aralkoxyalkyl" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, includes $C_6H_5CH_2OCH_2$, $C_6H_5CH_2OCH_2CH_2$, and the like.

The term " (C_1-C_{12}) alkylthio" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a straight or branched or cyclic monovalent substituent comprising an alkyl group of one to twelve carbon atoms, as defined above, linked through a divalent sulfur atom having a free valence bond from the sulfur atom, such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, butylthio, pentylthio and the like. Examples of cyclic alkylthio are cyclopropylthio, cyclobutylthio, cyclopentylthio, cyclohexylthio and the like, which may be substituted.

The term "thio(C_1-C_{12})alkyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkyl group, as defined above, attached to a group of formula $-SR'$, where R' represents hydrogen, alkyl or aryl group, e.g. thiomethyl, methylthiomethyl, phenylthiomethyl and the like, which may be substituted.

The term "arylthio" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aryl group, as defined above, linked through a divalent sulfur atom, having a free valence bond from the sulfur atom such as phenylthio, naphthylthio and the like.

The term "(C₁-C₁₂)alkoxycarbonylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkoxycarbonyl group, as defined above, attached to an amino group, such as methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino, and the like. The term "aryloxycarbonylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aryloxycarbonyl group, as defined above, attached to the an amino group, such as C₆H₅OCONH, C₆H₅OCONCH₃, C₆H₅OCONC₂H₅, C₆H₄(CH₃O)CONH, C₆H₄(OCH₃)OCONH, and the like. The term "aralkoxycarbonylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an aralkoxycarbonyl group, as defined above, attached to an amino group C₆H₅CH₂OCONH, C₆H₅CH₂CH₂CH₂OCONH, C₆H₅CH₂OCONHCH₃, C₆H₅CH₂OCONC₂H₅, C₆H₄(CH₃)CH₂OCONH, C₆H₄(OCH₃)CH₂OCONH, and the like.

The term "aminocarbonylamino", "alkylaminocarbonylamino", "dialkylaminocarbonylamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a carbonylamino (-CONH₂) group, attached to amino(NH₂), alkylamino group or dialkylamino group respectively, where alkyl group is as defined above.

The term "amidino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a -C(=NH)-NH₂ radical. The term "alkylamidino" denotes an alkyl radical, as discussed above, attached to an amidino group.

The term "guanidino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes HN=C(NH₂)NH-, suitably substituted with other radicals, such as alkylguanidino, dialkylguanidino, where the alkyl group, as defined above is attached to a guanidino group, such as methylguanidino, ethylguanidino, dimethylguanidino, and the like.

The tem "hydrazino" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes -NHNH-, suitably substituted with other radicals, such as alkyl hydrazino, where an alkyl group, as defined above is attached to a hydrazino group.

The term "alkoxyamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkoxy group, as defined above, attached to an amino group. The term "hydroxyamino" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes -NHOH moiety, and may be substituted.

The term "sulfenyl" or "sulfenyl and its derivatives" used herein, alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes a bivalent group, -SO- or RSO, where R is substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, and the like.

The term "sulfonyl" or "sulfones and its derivatives" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, with other terms such as alkylsulfonyl, denotes divalent radical -SO₂-, or

heterocyclyl, and the like. "Alkylsulfonyl" denotes alkyl radicals, as defined above, attached to a sulfonyl radical, such as methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, propylsulfonyl and the like. The term "arylsulfonyl" used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes aryl radicals, as defined above, attached to a sulfonyl radical, such as phenylsulfonyl and the like.

The term alkylsulfonyloxy used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkylsulfonyl group as defined above attached to an oxygen atom.

The term alkylsulfonylamino used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes an alkylsulfonyl group as defined above attached to a nitrogen radical.

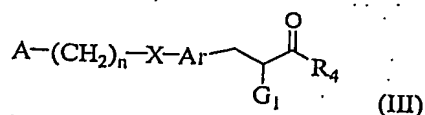
The term "sulfonic acid or its derivatives", used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes $-SO_3H$ group and its derivatives such as sulfonylamino(SO_2NH_2); N-alkylaminosulfonyl and N,N-dialkylaminosulfonyl radicals where the sulfonylamino group is substituted with one and two alkyl groups respectively, such as N-methylaminosulfonyl, N-ethylaminosulfonyl, N,N-dimethylaminosulfonyl, N-methyl-N-ethylaminosulfonyl and the like; N-arylamino sulfonyl and N-alkyl-N-arylamino sulfonyl groups where the sulfonylamino group is substituted with one aryl radical, or one alkyl and one aryl radical; $-SO_3R$, wherein 'R' represents alkyl, aryl, aralkyl groups, as defined above, which may be substituted.

The term "phosphonic acid or its derivatives", used herein, either alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes $P(O)(OH)_2$, $P(O)(O(C_1-C_6) alkyl)_2$, $P(O)(O aryl)_2$, $P(O)(OH)(O(C_1-C_6)alkyl)$, and the like.

The term "substituted" used alone or in combination with other radicals, denotes suitable substituents on that radical such as substituted alkyl, substituted alkenyl, substituted alkynyl, substituted cycloalkyl, substituted aryl, etc, mentioned anywhere in the specification. The suitable substituents include, but are not limited to the following radicals, alone or in combination with other radicals, such as, hydroxyl, oxo, halo, thio, nitro, amino, cyano, formyl, amidino, guanidino, hydrazino, alkyl, haloalkyl, perhaloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, perhaloalkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, alkoxy, alkenoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, aralkyl, aralkoxy, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclylalkyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaryloxy, heteroaralkoxy, heterocycliloxy, heterocyclylalkoxy, heterocyclylalkoxyacyl, acyl, acyloxy, acylamino, monosubstituted or disubstituted amino, arylamino, aralkylamino, carboxylic acid and its derivatives such as esters and amides, carbonylamino, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aralkoxyalkyl, alkylthio, thioalkyl, arylthio, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkoxycarbonylamino, aryloxy carbonylamino, aralkyloxy carbonylamino, aminocarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonylamino, alkoxyamino,

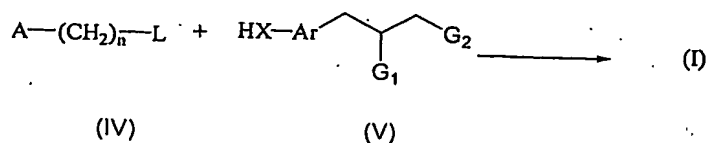
hydroxyl amino, sulfenyl derivatives, sulfonyl derivatives, sulfonic acid and its derivatives, phosphonic acid and its derivatives.

The compounds of general formula (I) can be prepared by reduction of compounds of general formula (III) wherein all the symbols are as defined earlier



and R_4 represents OH , NH_2 , NR_1R_2 where R_1 and R_2 are as defined earlier, or OR where R is alkyl, aralkyl and the like followed by alkylation or acylation or sulfonation using appropriate reagents to generate the required group G_2 . However, when G_2 is N_3 , after reduction of compounds of formula (III) where R_4 is $-\text{OR}$, the alcohol formed is converted to the corresponding azide, following the known methodologies. Suitable reducing agents may be hydrides such as LiAlH_4 , NaBH_4 , diborane, $\text{NaBH}_4/\text{BF}_3\text{OEt}_2$, LiBH_4 , DIBAL , and the like. Reaction may be carried out in suitable solvents appropriate for the reducing agent used e.g. with LiAlH_4 , NaBH_4 , diborane, $\text{NaBH}_4/\text{BF}_3\text{OEt}_2$ aprotic solvents such as THF, ether and the likes are preferred. With NaBH_4 , LiBH_4 etc. alcoholic solvents may also be used. When R_4 is NR_1R_2 , compound of formula (I) where G_2 is NR_1R_2 are obtained; when $\text{R}_4 = \text{OR}$, compound of formula (I) where G_2 is OH are obtained. The reactions can be carried out in accordance with methods known to those skilled in the art, or as described herein. Suitable references may be obtained from "Comprehensive Organic Transformations" R.C. Larock (2nd Ed., 1999) (VCH Publishers Inc.) and "Advanced Organic Chemistry", J. March (4th Ed.), John Wiley & Sons. Suitable alkylation of OH or NHR_1 moieties so obtained may be carried out using alkylating agents in the presence of a base. The alkylating agents may be alkyl halides, alkyl sulfates, and the like. Suitable acylating agents to acylate OH or NHR_1 moieties obtained above may be acyl halides, anhydrides, and the like in the presence of a base. Suitable sulfonylating agents to sulfonylate OH or NHR_1 may be suitable sulfonyl halides in the presence of a base. Bases used may be alkali metal hydrides, hydroxides, organic bases etc.

Alternatively, compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by combining compounds of general formula (IV) with compounds of general formula (V), where all symbols are as defined earlier and L represents a leaving group such as halogen, mesylate, tosylate, triflate & the like under suitable conditions:



The groups on G_1 and G_2 are suitably protected and after the completion of the reaction they are deprotected using processes known in the art (T. W. Greene and P. G. M. Wuts "Protective groups in Organic Synthesis", John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1999, 3rd Ed., 201-245 along with references therein). The reaction may be carried out in the presence of solvents such as acetone, tetrahydrofuran, dimethylsulfoxide, dioxane, acetonitrile, dimethyl formamide, DME, benzene, toluene, pet. ether, heptane, hexane, 2-butanone, xylene, alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, iso-butanol, *tert*-butanol, pentanol and the like or a mixture thereof. Base such as alkali metal carbonate such as K_2CO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , $CsCO_3$, and the like; or alkali metal hydroxide such as NaOH, KOH and the like, may be used during this reaction. Alkali metal hydrides such as NaH, KH can be used whenever solvent employed is not protic or contain carbonyl group. The reaction may be carried out at a temperature in the range 0 °C to reflux temperature of the solvent(s) used and the reaction time may range from 1 to 48 hours.

The compounds of the present invention have asymmetric centers and occur either as racemates or racemic mixtures as well as individual diastereomers of any of the possible isomers, including optical isomers, being included in the present invention. These can be isolated using conventional techniques known to persons skilled in the art (Jaques et al. "Enantiomers, Racemates and Resolution", Wiley Interscience, 1981; R. A. Sheldon, in "Chirotechnology", Marcel Dekker, Inc. NY, Basel, 1993, 173-204 and references therein; A. N. Collins, G. N. Sheldracker and J Crosby, in "Chirality in Industry II", John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1997, 81-98 and references therein; E. L. Eliel and S. H. Wilen, in "Stereochemistry of Organic Compound", John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1999, 297-464 and references therein.).

"Pharmaceutically acceptable salt", where such salts are possible, includes both pharmaceutically acceptable acid and base addition salts. A suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salt of compound (I) which is sufficiently basic, for example an acid addition salt with an inorganic or organic acid such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic, sulfuric, trifluoroacetic, citric or maleic acid and the like; or, for example a salt of compound (I) which is sufficiently acidic, for example an alkali or alkaline earth metal salt such as a sodium, calcium or a magnesium salt, or an ammonium salt; or a salt of an organic base such as methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, piperidine, morpholine or tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)amine and the like.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts forming a part of this invention may be prepared by treating the compound of formula (I) with 1-6 equivalents of a base such as sodium hydride, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium *tert*-butoxide, calcium

hydroxide, calcium acetate, calcium chloride, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium chloride, magnesium alkoxide and the like. Solvents such as water, acetone, ether, THF, methanol, ethanol, t-butanol, 2-butanone, dioxane, propanol, butanol, isopropanol, diisopropyl ether, *tert*-butyl ether or mixtures thereof may be used. Organic bases such as lysine, arginine, methyl benzylamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, tromethamine, choline, guanidine and their derivatives may be used. Acid addition salts, wherever applicable may be prepared by treatment with acids such as tartaric acid, mandelic acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, salicylic acid, citric acid, ascorbic acid, benzene sulfonic acid, p-toluene sulfonic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, methane sulfonic acid, acetic acid, benzoic acid, succinic acid, palmitic acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and the like in solvents such as water, alcohols, ethers, ethyl acetate, dioxane, THF, acetonitrile, DMF or a lower alkyl ketone such as acetone, or mixtures thereof.

Another aspect of the present invention comprises a pharmaceutical composition, containing at least one of the compounds of the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates thereof as an active ingredient, together with pharmaceutically employed carriers diluents and the like.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound of the present invention may be prepared by conventional techniques, e.g. as described in Remington: the Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 19th Ed., 1995. The compositions may be in the conventional forms, such as capsules, tablets, powders, solutions, suspensions, syrups, aerosols or topical applications. They may contain suitable solid or liquid carriers or in suitable sterile media to form injectable solutions or suspensions. The compositions may contain 0.5 to 20 %, preferably 0.5 to 10 % by weight of the active compound, the remaining being pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, diluents, solvents and the like.

Typical compositions containing a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, associated with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which may be a carrier or a diluent or be diluted by a carrier, or enclosed within a carrier which can be in the form of a capsule, sachet, paper or other container. When the carrier serves as a diluent, it may be a solid, semi-solid, or liquid material, which acts as a vehicle, excipients or medium for the active compound. The active compound can be absorbed on a granular solid container for example in a sachet. Some of suitable carriers are water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, polyhydroxyethoxylated castor oil, peanut oil, olive oil, gelatin, lactose, terra alba, sucrose, cyclodextrin, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, acacia, stearic acid or lower

alkyl ethers of cellulose, silicic acid, fatty acids, fatty acid amines, fatty acids monoglycerides and diglycerides, pentacrythritol fatty acids esters, polyoxyethylene, hydroxymethylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Similarly, the carrier or diluent may include any sustained release material known in the art, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or mixed with a wax. The formulations may also include wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, preservatives, sweetening agents or flavoring agents. The formulations of the invention may be formulated so as to provide quick, sustained, or delayed release of the active ingredient after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be sterilized and mixed, if desired, with auxiliary agents, emulsifiers, buffers and/or coloring substances and the like, which do not deleteriously react with the active compounds.

The route of administration may be any route, which effectively transports the active drug to the appropriate or desired site of action effectively, such as oral, nasal, transdermal, pulmonary or parental e.g. rectal, depot, subcutaneous, intravenous, intraurethral, intramuscular, intranasal, ophthalmic solution or an ointment, preferably through oral route.

If a solid carrier is used for oral administration, the preparation may be tableted, placed in a hard gelatin capsule in powder or pellet form or it can be in the form of a troche or lozenge. If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a syrup, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.

For nasal administration, the preparation may contain a compound of formula (I) dissolved or suspended in a liquid carrier, in particular an aqueous carrier, for aerosol application. The carrier may contain additives such as solubilizing agent, e.g. propylene glycol, surfactants, absorption enhancers such as lecithin (phosphatidylcholine) or cyclodextrin, or preservatives such as parabens.

For parental application, particularly suitable are injectable solutions or suspensions, preferably aqueous solutions with the active compound dissolved in polyhydroxylated castor oil.

Tablet, dragees or capsules having talc and/or a carbohydrate carrier or binder or the like are particularly suitable for oral application. Preferably, carriers for tablets, dragees or capsules include lactose, corn starch and/or potato starch. A syrup or elixir can be used in cases where a sweetened vehicle can be employed.

A typical tablet which may be prepared by conventional tableting techniques may contain:

Core:

Active ingredient (as free compound or salt thereof)

Wheat starch

Maize starch

100 g

45 g

55 g

Microcrystalline cellulose
Ethyl cellulose
Magnesium stearate

12 g
8 g
5 g

The coating may compose of the following ingredients in varying compositions

Lac
Gelatin
Gum arabic
Sucrose
Titanium dioxide
Beeswax
Carnauba wax
Ethyl vanilin

The compounds of general formula (I) or the compositions thereof are useful for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of disease caused by metabolic disorders such as hyperlipidemia, insulin resistance, Leptin resistance, hyperglycemia, obesity, or inflammation.

These compounds are useful for the treatment of hypercholesteremia, familial hypercholesteremia, hypertriglyceridemia, type 2 diabetes, dyslipidemia, disorders related to syndrome X such as hypertension, obesity, insulin resistance, coronary heart disease, atherosclerosis, xanthoma, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases and related disorders, diabetic complications, certain renal diseases such as glomerulonephritis, glomerulosclerosis, nephrotic syndrome, hypertensive nephrosclerosis, retinopathy, nephropathy, psoriasis, polycystic ovarian syndrome, osteoporosis, inflammatory bowel diseases, myotonic dystrophy, arteriosclerosis, Xanthoma, pancreatitis and for the treatment of cancer.

The compounds of the invention may be administered to a mammal, especially, a human in need of such treatment, prevention, elimination, alleviation or amelioration of diseases mentioned above.

The compounds of the present invention are effective over a wide dosage range, however, the exact dosage, mode of administration and form of composition depends upon the subject to be treated and is determined by the physician or veterinarian responsible for treating the subject. Generally, dosages from about 0.025 to about 200 mg preferably from about 0.1 to about 100 mg, per day may be used. Generally, the unit dosage form comprises about 0.01 to 100 mg of the compound of formula (I), as an active ingredient together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Usually suitable dosage forms for nasal, oral, transdermal or pulmonary administration comprises from about 0.001 mg to about 100 mg, preferably from 0.01 mg to about 50 mg of the active ingredient mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

In another aspect of the present invention, method of treatment and/or prevention of the discases mentioned above are provided.

In a further aspect of the present invention, use of one or more compounds of the general formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, for the preparation of a medicament thereof for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases mentioned in this document is provided.

In still further aspect of the present invention use of the compounds of the present invention alone or in combination with statins, glitazones, biguanides, angiotensin II inhibitors, aspirin, insulin secretagogue, β -sitosterol inhibitor, sulfonylureas, insulin, fibric acid derivatives, nicotinic acid, cholestyramine, cholestipol or probucol, α -glycosidase inhibitors or antioxidants, which may be administered together or within such a period as to act synergistically together.

Dated this 13th day of November 2002

Signature B. Bhushan Lohray
Dr. Braj Bhushan Lohray

For Cadila Healthcare Limited

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